













## THE CONSTITUTION.

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## Fulton Jail.

The Brunswick Times, which is a very lively paper, prints the following paragraph, which is suggestive enough to suggest comment:

Fulton county's jail is about the worst disciplined institution of the kind in the country. Fights among the prisoners are not infrequent, and the last one culminated in the death of one of the prisoners, who was struck on the head with a bottle thrown by an inmate moonshiner. Wouldn't a new deal of jail officials be a good thing for Fulton county?

This is undoubtedly written under a misapprehension of the facts. The condition of Fulton county jail is undoubtedly such as to challenge attention and to invite criticism, but the officials who have charge of it are not responsible for that condition. They have done the best they could, and are still doing the best they can under the circumstances, and that best means a great deal. Their efficiency has never been called in question.

And yet, the situation is a very serious one, and demands the immediate attention of the county authorities. The present jail was built when Atlanta and Fulton county had a population of less than 30,000. At that time it was a very commodious institution, and the newspapers dwelt on the fact of its completion with pardonable pride. In those days it was a palatial institution, and its solid comforts were of such a nature that it was freely predicted that weary criminals would seek the rest and seclusion known to reside within its walls.

But all this is changed. The jail is made to do duty not only for our own criminals, but for the criminals of other counties, and it is also used as a federal prison in the only district where violations of the internal revenue law go on with anything like regularity. As a result, the jail is full to overflowing, and the prisoners are herded together. Under such circumstances, only a battalion of police could keep order when the inmates desire to have a fight or a frolic.

Recent events have already given the public a taste of what may be expected if the county authorities do not promptly institute a reform. It is idle, as well as unjust, to criticize the jailers. These officials cannot modify or improve matters; they can only do their best under the circumstances; and the circumstances are such that they cannot prevent a riot among the prisoners in the present crowded condition of the jail without calling in the assistance of the police.

This condition of affairs is not creditable to Atlanta and Fulton county. There is no reason why the authorities of the county should not proceed at once to institute a reform. Fulton county is rich enough to build a new jail. At the very least, the old one ought to be enlarged so that it will be equal to all the demands that can be made upon it for years to come. An effort has been made to induce the government to build a federal prison in Georgia, instead of sending its convicts to northern prisons. This would give some relief to the Fulton county jail, but in the meantime the authorities ought to relieve the pressure now.

## A Plea for Justice.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin's powerful sermon on fallen women deserved all the space given to it in our columns yesterday.

The pith of the discourse was contained in these words: "If a fallen woman deserves the punishment society visits upon her, then let her partner in crime share her fate. They are in the same boat, but for mercy's sake don't throw her overboard to be drowned by social sharks, and row him safe to shore."

When brave and true men like Dr. McFerrin speak out in this way their words cannot fail to produce a deep impression. But there is no greater tyranny than that of social custom, and the flagrant injustice denounced by this eloquent preacher is as old as society itself. Even the followers of Christ have silently accepted it. In every age society has punished the woman and allowed the man to go unwhipped of justice.

A thousand sermons will not change all this, but it is none the less the duty of good men and women to sympathize with the erring and not let the guilty escape while the helpless victim suffers the full force of the world's scorn. Dr. McFerrin is right, however impracticable his views may be.

## Shot on the Spot.

It would be dangerous to formulate a code of mob law. When men are excited and wrought up to the highest pitch of indignation they are easily tempted to resort to violence, and they should be held back rather than encouraged.

But the latest lynching affair reported from Arkansas will excite no sympathy. For many days hundreds of miles of levees have been in an exceedingly dangerous condition. A high wind, a wave from a river steamer, the slightest break in the embankment may at any moment precipitate the flood upon a vast region, drowning thousands of people and destroying millions of dollars worth of property. With such a frightful calamity threatening them it is almost beyond belief that some wretches should be found in the Mississippi valley murderous enough to tamper with the levees.

The other day two Arkansas negroes were caught in the act of cutting an embankment. There was no arrest, no trial, no delay. The man who saw the villains at their work shot them dead on the spot.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to see what else could have been done. The killing of these two men was dictated by the instinct of self-preservation. It will be recollected that during the flood at Johnston several outlaws were promptly killed by the citizens. In times of great public danger when red-handed criminals menace life and property, even the best citizens will occasionally resort to acts of violence.

But, as we said before, these exceptional

cases cannot be defined in advance. When they arise, bold men are generally found who are willing to take the responsibility of acting as judges, jurors and executioners, and their rough and ready methods indirectly serve the cause of law and order. The fate of the men who were shot on the spot for cutting the levees will serve as a warning to others, and may be the means of saving many innocent people and their property from destruction.

## Where Relief Is Needed.

The spectacle of reformers and philanthropists in New England who are wasting their tears and money on the southern negro, who is every year growing sleeker, happier and more prosperous, should turn their attention to the Chippewa Indians in North Dakota.

The negroes no longer need aid either from the government or from individuals. But the Chippewas, according to Bishop Shanley, are freezing and starving to death. They have been robbed by the government of 11,000,000 acres of land, and driven off into a bleak and sterile corner where they have no food, no money and no clothing. They are a peaceable people, and thousands of them are Christians. Almost without a murmur they have submitted to the unjust treatment of the federal government, and during the present winter hundreds of them have starved or frozen to death.

In a case like this the duty of our government is plain. Our philanthropists with a comfortable surplus of sympathy and cash could put in their work to advantage among these suffering people. Let the negroes have their own row for awhile, and relieve these simple red men, the original lords of the soil, who have been robbed and butchered by the whites until there is nothing left but a remnant of their once powerful tribe.

THE CONSTITUTION is receiving complaints that there is a job hidden behind the sever bond agitation. We are frank to say that we do not know whereon the charge is based, but we deem it our duty to say something of the charges that come to THE CONSTITUTION in order that the people may vote knowingly. We have advocated the issuing of the sever bonds, but "Cesar's wife must be above suspicion," and Atlanta must go carefully in anything that is even clouded with suspicion.

## It Pays to Save.

Some working men never complain of hard times or low wages. They manage to live and lay aside something for a rainy day.

One of this class recently told a Philadelphia newspaper man a story that is worth reproducing in every paper in the land. He came to this country from England twenty-six years ago, and when he reached Philadelphia with his wife he had only twenty-five cents in his pocket. He went to work at his trade, and from the start made it a rule to save a little each week. No matter how he came to his money, he made it a point to stick to his rule.

In the course of a few years this economical worker became an employer. He continued to save and prosper, and now owns a large factory and a handsome residence.

Hundreds of similar instances might be mentioned. The toiler who cultivates the habit of saving will come out on top, even when he works for low wages. On the other hand, the highest wages will not materially benefit a man who wastes his time dreaming over the theories of Bellamy and George, and waiting for congress to abolish poverty.

The great majority of our people who are in comfortable circumstances began life on low wages, but they made it a point to save something, and by the time they reached middle life they owned their homes, and were in a fair way to accumulate a moderate fortune. When they were young men people were not going crazy over the anti-poverty leaders, and looking to the government to give them something for nothing.

If people would go back to the old-fashioned way of living there would be very little complaint of hard times and industrial depression.

## Georgia's Mineral Fields.

The sale of thirty thousand acres of land in Dade county to a western syndicate argues increased prosperity for that section. A telegram states that the purchase netted the former owners of this land \$420,000. The lands abound in coal and iron ore, and they will be developed to their fullest capacity.

The people of Trenton may well rejoice over their good fortune. Dade county contains some of the richest coal fields and iron beds in the state, and all that is needed is capital to fully develop them. Despite the fact that Messrs. Carnegie & Co., of Pittsburgh, recently refused shipments of southern ores on the ground that they were not equal to the northern product, the wise men of the north and east and west are coming south to invest their money in these same ores, and the south as a mineral section is attracting, and will continue to attract, the attention of the world. We hear of large deals with northern syndicates from many sections; they follow each other quite naturally, for when a capitalist strikes the rich mineral fields of north Georgia, he pitches his tent and writes home for his relations.

The only wonder is how the people have allowed this rich section to keep its wealth locked in its iron bosom all these years. For the most part, they have been asleep and dreaming. As soon as they awoke and went to work, and with faith in their country advertised its interests abroad, the world listened and capital came to their aid.

The time is near at hand when there will be no undeveloped coal or iron fields in Georgia, but furnace after furnace will blaze in the valleys and bring all the wealth beneath the hills to light.

## The Political Game.

The democrats of Ohio, perceiving that the legislation changing the boundaries of the congressional districts may be prevented by the McComas bill introduced in the house, are considering the propriety of appointing the electors out to the congressional districts. There is no regular method of choosing presidential electors—that is to say, no method is prescribed in the constitution.

The matter rests with the states, and the result is that many changes have been made first and last. Massachusetts has had a variegated experience in making changes, and even in the conservative state of Georgia the method has been varied.

John Sherman, who is always ready to help the republicans violate the letter and spirit of the constitution, is very tenderfooted on the subject of the organic law when the democrats make a new move. He is of the opinion that the proposition to

choose electors by apportioning them out to the congressional districts would be unconstitutional. The probability is, however, that the Ohio democrats will not risk this method. They are now preparing a bill which provides that the electors shall be chosen by the legislature, and this method is certain to stand the constitutional test.

There is also ample evidence that the Ohio democrats now belong to the wing known as the unfettered. In order to meet the McComas bill on its own ground, they have prepared a measure changing the complexion of the state returning board, so that even if the McComas bill becomes a law, it will be impossible for the republican congressmen to secure regular tickets should they run in the districts as they were constituted when the present congress was elected.

This is a scramble which the republicans invited and inaugurated, and it is a scramble in which they will be worsted, and in which they ought to be worsted. On with the dance!

The new stamp doesn't suit all of the editors. The truth is, there are so many editors that it takes a good deal of artistic taste to go around.

One good point about the Blair bill is that Senator Hoar says he will be willing to retire from public life when it passes.

When a European cabinet resigns the American newspapers call it a crisis. Crisis is a big word.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat intimates that votes are a dollar apiece in Missouri.

The Philadelphia Times has just celebrated its fifteenth birthday. The Times add the honor of reforming Philadelphia journalism, and it shows evidences of solid prosperity.

These occasional snaps of John Sherman are not appreciated by the fruit and truck growers.

The friends of Foraker should prevail on him to give his month a long and a lasting vacation.

It is thought that Mr. Harrison is the first pigeon-toed president the country has ever had.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is refreshing to find one centenary who has never used a razor. Mr. Thomas Harwood, of Brooklyn, is the man. He is 91 years old, and never smoked or chewed. He is in good health, reads the daily papers and attends church regularly.

A London special says: "George W. Williams, a colored gentleman, who wrote the History of the Colored Race in America," and became engaged to a white English girl on a trip to Europe last summer, is at present in the Congo region. Williams, who attended the anti-slavery conference in London, did not leave a good impression there. He represented to the king of Belgium that he was the official representative of the United States to the conference, and used the influence thus obtained to negotiate small loans among the creditors. He is in the Congo district under the auspices of the Belgian government. His engagement was broken off when his fiancée learned that he was a slave in some parts of America for the colored and white race to intermarry.

An old confederate rife captured at Charleston was used in Utah, the other day, in an experiment with a dynamite projectile. The confederate gun stood the test and the trial was a perfect success.

It is the fashion among the literary men at present to make their homes in foreign lands. Haggard spends most of his time in Africa. Stevenson is living in Samoa, and now Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, of New Orleans, goes to Japan to remain three years. It seems to be the impression of his man can write better almost anywhere than at home.

The small towns in Illinois are greatly disturbed by a warning from Chicago of a conspiracy in that city to send out gangs of burglars to raid the country banks. It is believed that there is something in the story, and the banks will hereafter be carefully guarded.

The biggest and most daring schemes for the improvement of the Mississippi river come from men who live at a safe distance from it. Some of these experts do not hesitate to advise the abandonment of the levee system, but the people have been depending on these safeguards are unwilling to give them up.

A daily paper in Australia employs three men named Day. One is called Sun Day, because he is a preacher; another being the cashier is called Pay Day and the third, a lawyer, is called Judgment Day.

Rev. John Johnson, of South Carolina, has written a history of the South, giving an account of the defense of Charleston harbor, during the war.

## ECHOES IN GEORGIA.

The last issue of the Louisville News and Farmer consisted of 2,000 copies. And still there is a demand for more, and there is to be a circulation of 4,000 a week before the year is out.

The editor of the Callahan Courier, whose fall into poetry has been sudden and severe, has suffered another relapse. The following tempting stanza is placed to his credit:

"Thy cheeks look like a blushing rose;  
Thy lips—were they made to eat?  
I simply ask the question,  
Because they look so sweet."

The editor of the Boston World says that one of the most crushing effects of the present season's weather, is its repressive influence upon the spring business. The business is slow and ever so anxious to bloom. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. So let him be thankful.

Many are the devices of live advertisers to catch the public eye. A figure surrounded by trunks, valises and cheap checked suits suggests the following to H. S. Edwards, of Macon:

"Merrill Cresser dead and turned to clay,  
Might stop a crack to keep the wind away."  
So runs the legend—speak the lines no more,  
While dummy Cleveland guards the clothing store.

An exchange says: "Don't blame the world when things go wrong." Most men do not. They simply raise a row in the family and meet the world smiling.

Editor Rogers, of the Gibson Enterprise, returns thanks to a subscriber "for one more square meal." He may consider himself in luck, but a southwest Georgia editor announces in his paper that he has accepted three invitations to dine on Saturday next.

The Waycross Reporter has nominated Editor Underwood, of the Canilla Clarion, for governor. It may be remarked that Editor Underwood knows how to govern. He has twelve children and only eight of them are girls.

Editor Graves, of the Rome Tribune, is laid up with the grippe. He has heretofore been spending his time in telling people how to avoid it.

In the Times and the Recorder American has two live newspapers, of which the people are justly proud.

The Albany News and Advertiser's Chautauqua edition, issued Sunday, was a perfect gem of a paper. It consisted of twelve illustrated pages, and was a model of typographical neatness. Editor W. W. Turner and his accomplished city editor, Mr. A. H. Shaver, deserve great credit for the enterprise displayed in getting up such a handsome and interesting paper. It will do great good in advertising Albany and the Chautauqua.

## PLEDGER'S SCHEME.

THE HIGH SHOALS DISTILLERY SENSATION.

An Attempt Made to Extort Blackmail for the Appointment of a White Man as Gauger—The Latest Details.

The Athens Banner has this remarkable piece of news, under the head of "A Clear Case of Blackmail Done at Home."

A gentleman from Oconee county tells us that W. A. Pledger, the well-known negro politician, proposed to Mr. John N. Ridgeway, in the presence of Mr. Oscar Carter, of Walton county, that he would see that Colonel Buck made Collector Johnson assign a white storekeeper as gauger; and if the money was not paid, a negro would be appointed to his place. Ridgeway very properly refused to pay this blackmail, and the consequence was, the negro Marable was put upon him, resulting in destroying his business.

It is not Buck-Harrison's and Wainwright's chosen village in Georgia, running along the side of a nice grove. Through his black benches, the old carpet-bagger has inaugurated systems of bribe-taking and blackmail on the people with whom his business brings him in contact. But a white man, who would consent to consult with such a crew as the average southern republican, and barter his self-respect and position in society for money, will, of course, stoop to any and every means to fill his pockets. We are not in the least surprised at Mr. Ridgeway's exposure of the infamous proposition from Buck's spokesman. It is in full keeping with his past acts and character, and only shows how corrupt President Harrison's administration has become.

## A Statement from High Shoals.

Mr. N. B. F. Close, of High Shoals, writes to THE CONSTITUTION:

HIGH SHOALS, GA., March 14.—Editors Constitution: The account of the trouble between the negro gauger and the citizens of Oconee county, published in a recent issue of your paper, conveyed to the minds of your readers the impression that it was the citizens of High Shoals that were wrought up to such a pitch of excitement and resentment. Although our quiet citizens were neither concerned nor in any degree responsible for the actions of the enraged Oconians.

THE DISTILLERY IN QUESTION.

Mr. Ridgeway's distillery is a small building on High Shoals, and as the negro had a half brother living in the suburbs of High Shoals, the incensed parties supposed that he had taken refuge there, and accordingly they came here in pursuit of him about midnight Saturday night, but failed to find him. They then fired several rounds in rapid succession, which, being something very unusual in the quiet town, attracted considerable attention, and aroused a great deal of curiosity, all of which subsided when the real cause was ascertained.

## THE PEOPLE LAW-ABIDING.

While our people feel very acutely the insults that are inflicted upon them by the appointment of negroes to office, they are a peaceful, law-abiding people, and submit reluctantly to the powers that be, realizing that it is the power that appoints and not the appointees that should be resisted and denounced.

We hope that the above brief statement will suffice to disabuse the mind of the public and exonerate our citizens from the blame that otherwise might attach to them. We are, however, in the threatening violence to a government officer.

## GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

—Darien wants a new hotel.

—Sea captains have been publishing false statements about the port of Brunswick, and the local newspapers are after them.

—A permanent organization of confederate veterans has been perfected in Floyd county. Colonel J. G. Yelverton is president of this organization. The middle of May work will be in progress on buildings in Americus, the estimated cost of which is \$175,000. This does not include many dwelling houses.

—Captain Ramsey has a name which will be found old the third day of next June.

—There is a negro boy in Quitman about fifteen years old, who is said to be a natural artist. He draws pictures of persons, animals, etc., with an accuracy that is beyond belief.

—Frank Mabry, of Toccoa, is the champion rabbit killer. He went out a few days ago and laid out eighty of the little hoppers. If any of them leaps up in front of Frank's trusty rifle he then and there takes his last leap.

The Tallapoosa Cotton company's side track is in, several car loads of brick are on it, and masons will begin the walls this week. Mr. Crapp, one of the contractors, says it is impossible to complete the building within the ninety-day limit, dating from the signing of the contract in February.

—Two young men of Rome who recently violated the rules of shorter college by visiting young ladies of that institution have publicly apologized to the president.

—The Rome board of trade have passed resolutions objecting to the tax on compound land.

—The meeting of the Hussars, in Thomasville, Friday night, was a large and enthusiastic one. The remainder of the non-commissioned officers were elected.

—It is thought that the dynamite bomb found recently on the streets of Thomasville was brought there by hands returning from work on the Atlanta Midland railway.

—Boston of today bears no semblance to Boston of a few years ago. She has partaken of that boom so characteristic of our country, and is rapidly spreading out to broad, better and more extended proportions. New residences have gone up, handsome brick stores have been erected, and extensive enterprises have sprung into existence.

Every man in Tallapoosa, who will work, is busy, and still there is a demand for laborers. Despite the fact that the land company advertised for fifty men last week to work on the streets, they could only secure a force of twenty-three men. Besides, there are others seeking laborers to do similar work.

—The next meeting of the Georgia State Sun-ship school assembly will be held at Thomasville, Ga., Wednesday, April 20th, and Thursday, May 1st.

—Robert Lee, alias Robert Dixon, who has committed a number of burglaries in Savannah, was run out Saturday by Detective McWhorter, and the burglar attempted to draw a bulldog revolver on the officer when the latter arrested him. The detective was too quick for the desperado, however, and caught Lee's arm with one hand, and with the other covered Lee, who dropped his weapon when commanded to do so with the alternative of being brained on the spot. The arrest was made as Lee was leaving a pawn shop on Congress street. Justice Laughlin committed the prisoner to jail in default of \$500 bail, to answer in the superior court for burglary.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

—The many new and growing towns of the industrial south will have a strong rival in Langdon, Cherokee county, Alabama.

The Stanton house, Chattanooga, was advertised to be sold Saturday under foreclosure of a deed of trust to Lewis Shepherd. The foreclosure would have originated in a difference of some \$600, between Mr. Shepherd and the purchasers, who were the original sale during the boom of 1887. The matter was adjusted, however, and the word of the law touching such advertised sale being complied with, Mr. Shepherd simply appeared on the porch of the hotel, and receiving the bid was asked for bids; receiving none, he withdrew the property.

—Earnest inquiries are being made of the secretary of state of Alabama about the descendants of Colonel Edward Mullen, who commanded some of the Alabama forces in the Creek Indian war, and was accidentally killed at or near Wetumpka, where he lived sometime in 1840. His sons, of whom information is wanted, were Edwin, Theodore and Oscar. Anyone knowing anything of them should communicate with the secretary of state.

—A charter has been applied for the Evans Land and Lumber company of Tennessee. Messrs. Webster Young, J. H. McConkey, Fred L. Wallis, W. B. Dyer and J. Hodge McLean are the incorporators. The company has consummated a deal for the Evans saw and planing mill, at Ellijay, Ga., and will enter at once into the enlargement of the concern. The company has secured some stockholders from wealthy eastern people, and will not be hampered by lack of funds necessary to develop the plant to its fullest capacity.

—Another most important discovery has just been made in Alabama county, Fla. A deposit of

yellow ochre covering ten acres and about ten feet deep has been found upon land belonging to Henry King, near Trenton.

—The friends of young McGuire, who was shot and killed by J. L. Harvey, at Pratt Mines, Ala., about two weeks ago, have made up a purse of \$250 reward for the capture of the murderer.

—Wednesday, March 23, is Carolina day at the Florida Sub-Tropical exposition.

—A notable improvement has been made in the Home Journal, of Winchester, Tenn. From a nine column patent outside it has been changed to an eight column, the entire work on the paper being done at home.

There are now five avowed candidates in the field for governor of Alabama and several more just on the outside seriously considering the propriety of entering. For state superintendent of public instruction there are four avowed candidates, and others still to hear from. For secretary of state and attorney general there are two each.

—It is believed that at the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Dr. A. G. Haygood, of Alabama, will be elected bishop, and that he will not again decline the bishopric.

—Jim Gardner, an intoxicated colored man, walked out of a three-story window in Louisville, Ky., Friday night. He fell headfirst, but his thick skull saved him from immediate death. His scalp was gashed and a number of his teeth were knocked out.

—Aaron Hill, who was arrested in Texarkana, Wednesday, for stealing the clothing of Robert Robinson, as well as his daughter, cleared himself of the first charge, and produced the girl in court and married her. Twice during his courtship he was shot by the girl's brother and once whipped by her father.

—Governor McKinney, of Virginia, has approved a bill passed at the recent session of the legislature, prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes to boys under sixteen years of age.

—The new town of Langdon, situated on the East Tennessee road, twelve miles above Piedmont, has secured the Methodist university of Alabama, on which work will be commenced by the first of May.

—Mrs. Sarah Marr, who resides in Demolition, Texas, has been bed-ridden for the past two years, and her case has baffled the skill of a number of physicians. Sunday evening a colored woman by the name of "Aunt Sarah" called at Mrs. Marr's and told her that she could relieve, if not cure her. Mrs. Marr then submitted to a violent application of Aunt Sarah's hands. Since then, Mrs. Marr has been able to leave her bed and is in a fair way to recover. The strangest part of all is that the negro woman states that she was directed in her sleep to go to Mrs. Marr and effect a cure.

—A singular coincidence occurred recently in the death of two brothers by the name of James and David Crocker, living in Wake county, some seven or eight miles south of Raleigh. Both were born on the same day of the same month, but James in 1822 and David in 1833. Both died from pneumonia on the same day, last Tuesday, the 12th. Both were buried in the same coffin. When married, both married sisters, on the same day, and each one leaves a widow and six children.

## FARM AND ALLIANCE NEWS.

—Farmers in Floyd county report the oat crop to be a much better condition than was at first supposed after the last "cold snap."

—La Grange Reporter: A gentleman, speaking of the present prosperity of the farmers, remarked to the Reporter that a great many of them were laying up money. "For instance," he said, "you may take the road from Union church, in Harris county, all the way to Chipley, and you will find that nearly every farmer living on it still holds his last year's cotton. One of these farmers began several years ago with only three or four hundred acres of land and has done so well that he is now worth fifty or twenty thousand dollars."

—Oglethorpe Echo: Never before in one spring has so much land been cleared up and new grounds put in cultivation in this section of the state. We hope this means greater crop yields this year; but it sets us to thinking of where our supply of wood is to come from in the future. At the present rate of clearing them up there will be no woods at all in this section a few years hence.

—Altany News: Captain Joe Beall has been spending the week out at his plantation. He says everything is booming, though the spring will be backward and it will be May 1st before the leaves put out another new growth.

—Captain Beall lost something over two hundred acres of young corn by the freeze, but he has replanted every inch, and is prepared for one of the best crops in the world this year.

## POLITICAL DRIFT.

—Darien Gazette: There is one thing to Georgia's credit. She always elects a poor man as governor. This is doubtless done because the salary is poor.

—Cordele Correlation: It is of much greater importance, in our judgment, who will be the next legislature than who will be the next governor of Georgia. There will be questions of very great political significance to be considered and acted upon by the next general assembly.

—Waycross Reporter: "Who will represent the county in the next general assembly?" The name of Hon. Lemuel Johnson would sound very well in that connection.

—Hamilton Journal: After the present census Harris county will probably lose one of her representatives. This would be a calamity to the county, as the representatives who stand ready with or without call to imitate themselves upon the altar of sacrifice for their country. The six counties having the largest population are entitled to three representatives; the twenty-six having the next largest are entitled to two. It may be that some other counties have outgrown us, and Harris may lose one member of the house.

—Man Versus Nature.

From the New York Telegram.

This conflict between man and nature is the despair today of engineering science. There is no end to the capacity of the river to pile up its bed; the levees cannot be built higher forever. Three plans have been proposed: Widening the natural slopes of the Mississippi in the Louisiana delta; making immense flood reservoirs in the upper part of the stream and its tributaries which would absorb the surplus waters to be abandoned during the dry seasons; strip on either side of the present levees to the stream, which necessitates building other levees further back on either side. The first named is not generally believed to be very promising, while the other plans involve the expenditure of treasures almost frightful to contemplate.

The same trouble is found in the regime of the Yellow river, in China. The difficulties grow worse every year under the operation of natural laws in every case. Yet something must be done very soon, or all the life and immensely valuable "bottoms" of the Mississippi must eventually be abandoned to the stream to which they naturally belong.







## IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

## OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE RUMOR CONCERNING

The Georgia Pacific Double Track—The Preliminary Work Begun on the Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois Road.

The statements sent out from Birmingham concerning a double Georgia Pacific track from Atlanta to Birmingham are contradicted officially.

The reports were not credited here, but to be certain about it a number of Georgia Pacific officials were asked. The inevitable reply is: "There is no foundation for the report."

The talk has brought out the fact, however, that the traffic of the line is increasing very rapidly, and additional facilities for its handling are being added constantly. Within a few years the double track for a part of the distance will probably become necessary. Just at present, however, the work is not needed.

The Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois. An important charter, granted by the last Georgia legislature, the plans of whose incorporators are just now materializing, was for the Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois railroad.

It proposes to build a road from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Chattanooga.

The route will run directly west from Tallapoosa to the state line, passing through the splendid undeveloped timber lands and the richest iron ores and marble properties of northwest Georgia, thence north to Cave Springs, thence down Big Cedar creek to the Coosa river, thence on north, passing through the rich and fertile valleys of the Pigeon mountain country, which maintains themselves abundantly in coal and red fossiliferous iron ores; thence on to Chattanooga. The entire route is rich in timber and ore.

As soon as the line north is completed it is the purpose of the company to continue the line south to Vidalia, Ga., thirty-five miles distant from Tallapoosa, where it will connect with the Georgia Central system, thus perfecting a direct and advantageous route from the north and west through the south to the leading shipping points along the coast.

Civil Engineer L. T. Bellinger, of Union, N. Y., with a corps of assistants, is now engaged in making the preliminary survey.

A meeting of the incorporators will be held in Tallapoosa, Ga., on the 20th inst., for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization, receiving subscriptions and maturing their plans so that the work can be pushed with all possible dispatch.

The charter members are: Hon. Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.; Hon. W. E. Donaldson, Jasper, Tenn.; Hon. J. C. Wall, Walling, Tenn.; Hon. J. M. McBride, Tallapoosa, Ga.; Hon. P. P. Rice, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. M. Tatum, Trenton, Ga.; R. L. Spencer, Tallapoosa, Ga.; Hon. J. B. McCullum, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. P. Richardson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.; E. Watkins, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. F. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus.

President Williamson, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, has a knack of getting his road talked about. Something mysterious and very important has happened just often enough to keep up the speculation, and so it goes. Here is the story.

For the past two days something mysterious has been developing in Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad circles. John Scott, formerly president of the Queen and Crescent, and recently general manager of the Colorado Midland, has been the guest of President Williamson, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus. They are now on a tour of inspection over the line of the road, accompanied also by two wealthy Canadian named Hartland.

Speculation is rife as to the significance of these actions. No one seems to know what is in the wind. Everything is surmised and nothing is known. One theory is that the two Canadians represent a wealthy syndicate which is negotiating for the purchase of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, and that with the purchase President Williamson will give way to Mr. Scott, who will succeed him.

Another rumor is that the conference means the investment of large capital in the road, to complete it to all contemplated connections, and the election of Mr. Scott as general manager of the road.

The Monon Gobble Up.

There is a lot of interest shown in southern railroad circles concerning the change of management of the Monon system.

Nothing definite has developed since the announcement was made several days ago in THE CONSTITUTION. Of course the Louisville and Nashville and the Pennsylvania lines were potent factors in the change, as was then stated. The old Monon management was antagonistic to both roads—there management is friendly to both.

But the antagonisms were just as costly to the Monon as to the other two systems, and it is not probable that the original stockholders of the Monon themselves are in the greatest measure responsible for the change. It is asserted that neither the Louisville and Nashville nor the Pennsylvania system spent one dollar to bring about the change of management—that the old management represented a minority of the stock, and that the majority was brought out in opposition by the decreased earnings, which decrease was attributed largely to the policy of the Monon as regarded the Louisville and Nashville and the Pennsylvania lines.

But the change is one of great importance. It strengthens the Louisville and Nashville particularly, and paves the way for the ultimate absorption of the Monon—if, indeed, it is not already absorbed.

The Monon owned its own track from Louisville to Chicago, and from Chicago to Indianapolis, and under a close traffic arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system, through trains from Chicago to Cincinnati. At both Louisville and Cincinnati it was an active competitor with the Pennsylvania system.

On the other hand the Louisville and Nashville was anxious to get into Chicago over its own tracks, and then, too, the lease of the Louisville Southern, from Louisville to Burgin, on the Cincinnati Southern, by the Monon, gave it an outlet for its southern business, and as the Monon and the Louisville and Nashville have been fighting for years, it was fair to assume that the former would turn all its business over to the Cincinnati Southern, now under the control of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the great rival of the Louisville and Nashville in the south, rather than give it to its old enemy.

Moreover, the coup was excellently well-timed. The late John Jacob Astor was the largest holder of the stock and bonds of the Monon, and as his will had not been probated, his interest could not be voted at the election of directors, held in New York Wednesday.

It is very probable that this stock would have been voted in opposition to a change of management. As it was, a bulk of 2,000 shares, though not yet dispersed, was without representation. The 2,000 shares alone could have changed the result, but might have proven a nucleus for successful opposition. The new executive committee consists of Dr. William N. Brydley, of Louisville, Ky., representing a heavy interest in the road; F. F. Woodhewer, of London, representing 5,000 shares of the stock; H. H. Campbell, of the banking firm of Brown, Riley & Co. of Boston, representing 10,000 shares; G. L. Hutchins, of the Third National Bank of New York; S. W. Winstley, of New Albany, Ind.; and Samuel Castleman, of Louisville.

Dawson's Third Railroad. It is now considered a certainty that Dawson will soon have its third railroad. This road will run from Tallahassee, Fla., direct to Dawson, and connect here with the Columbus Southern. This will give Florida a direct outlet to the great northwest. The road will pass through some counties which have never been touched by a railroad, and which abound in the finest timber in the state, and are rich in the production of cotton, corn, oats, sugar, potatoes, melons, fruits and vegetables. Capitalists could be investing in farms and timber lands along the line of this projected road.

This road will be built by a wealthy Philadelphia syndicate, and have major investments in Tallahassee; are now putting down a network of waterworks in that city, and when completed will fill their waterworks contract.

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## THE S. T. A. CONVENTION

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL EVENT.

The Address of the Finance Committee Appointed to Raise Funds—The Importance of the Convention.

The following address to the business men of Atlanta explains itself. It is signed by the finance committee appointed to raise the fund for the convention of the Southern Travelers' association in Atlanta in May. As stated in the address, the committee will call on the business men of Atlanta to ask their assistance in raising a fund for the entertainment of the guests of the city. The address is one that should meet with prompt and liberal response, for the merchants of the city, more than any others, will be benefited by the May convention, which will bring not only a thousand druggists to Atlanta, but hundreds of merchants who buy their goods from Atlanta houses.

## THE CALL IS AS FOLLOWS.

To the business men of Atlanta.—As the finance committee, appointed by the Atlanta branch of the Southern Travelers' association to raise a fund from the business men of Atlanta for the entertainment of the guests of the city at the Southern Travelers' association convention in May, we make this appeal to you to give us your liberal support in our effort to make the convention worthy of the city of Atlanta.

The annual convention of the Southern Travelers' association was held last year in Savannah and the business men of that city substantially subscribed four thousand dollars to the fund for the entertainment of the delegates, more than five hundred of whom attended the convention. Since that time the order has grown largely and not less than one thousand delegates will attend the Atlanta convention. Besides this, it is the purpose of the Atlanta branch of the association to have the merchants of the city of Atlanta invite their merchant patrons to the city during the convention. We propose to entertain them at the same time that we are entertaining the delegates to the convention. You will readily understand what an important meeting this will be to the business men of the city. We cannot make it a success without your earnest and liberal co-operation. The members of this committee will call on you for your aid, a prompt and cheerful acknowledgment of which will be made in the daily press. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH HIRSH, Chm., JOHN M. ROBINSON, E. T. JERREY, L. LIEBMAN, LOUIS WALLHOUSE, J. J. BRANAN, HENRY RAYLESTON, ED COSTELLA, G. C. ELFE, Finance Committee.

There is not a merchant in Atlanta who ought not to give something toward this fund. In Savannah the business men raised \$4,000 in a few days for the May convention last year. Atlanta will have twice as many strangers in the city at this convention as Savannah had, and the delegates will come from every state in the southern states. It will be Atlanta's duty to entertain them in a manner that will do credit to the city.

## SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES.

Mr. Jack J. Spalding, chairman of the committee on transportation for the convention, is now negotiating for special railroad rates from all points in the south for the delegates to the convention, and the invited guests of the merchants of Atlanta. Cheap rates are assured, and will be announced in ample time. The merchants in the city, who take enough interest in the convention to contribute to the fund for the entertainment of the guests of the city, will be expected to invite their country merchant friends and patrons, who will be entertained with the delegates.

The work will be made one of unusual interest to the business men of the south, and the meeting will no doubt result in great good to the merchants as well as to their traveling men, who, by united effort, are doing much toward reducing the expenses of traveling to a minimum.

An important work that the Southern Travelers' association is now doing is making contracts with all the hotels throughout the south for special rates for members of the association. Contracts will be signed with some leading hotel in every southern city and town, and every member of the association will be entitled to a considerable reduction in rates at such hotels on showing his certificate of membership, given by the president to every member. The druggists are about the best patron of the lively stable, and contracts will likewise be signed with the liverymen throughout the south to give the members of the association the advantage of cheaper rates for their conveyances.

## SPECIAL RAILROAD TICKETS.

Another important movement on foot, which will probably be successful, will be the recognition by the railroads of the Southern Travelers' association in giving the members of the association special advantages and greatly reduced rates. The association has been at work on this for some time, and as its members extensively patronize the railroads, such an arrangement as this would work not only to the benefit of the association, but also to the railroads, in that it would increase the mileage of the druggists.

## PITTMAN'S MONEY.

His Two Sons Come to Atlanta in Quest of His Effects.

"Our father had thirty dollars and over when he left home a week ago."

These were the words stammeringly uttered by two young men, who stood shivering outside of the station house yesterday.

"Who is your father?"

"Our father was—Joe Pittman, the old peddler."

"And you are here to see about him?"

"Yes, we are here to see if we can find what went with his money. He carried away over thirty dollars in cash, and we are told that he did not have more than two dollars when he died."

The young men were carried to Dr. F. Jenkins, physician, and he stated that when the old man, Pittman, was first arrested Wednesday for being drunk on the streets, he was locked up and kept until he got sober, leaving \$5 collateral for his appearance next day.

He went to the house of his friend, Mr. Jenkins, spent the night, and returned and stood his trial next day. He was fined \$1.75, and Dr. F. Jenkins returned him the balance of his money, and the old peddler left, with a twenty-dollar gold piece, a five-dollar gold piece, and \$2.25 in silver change.

According to Mr. Jenkins' account he called at his house about 2 o'clock Friday evening, and the manner of his death has already been described.

When Pittman's sons called on Mr. Jenkins yesterday he told them that when his son-in-law, Philip Williams searched the body, he only found about two dollars in a small watch pocket. That was the last that could be learned of the dead man or his effects.

Warden Hunter advised Mr. Jenkins to send the body to Howard's colored undertaking establishment, and from there it was sent to his friends at Green's Ferry and buried.

The mystery about the money remains unsolved.

He was robbed either living or dead.

Or the money was buried with him, being concealed in his clothing.

These are the three surmises made by the police, and any of them may be correct.

The detectives are working up the case, and will ferret the matter to the bottom.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

## THE SWANEE CANAL.

The Canal Charter Which Goes with the Okefenokee Swamp to be Sold.

When the five hundred dollar clock which Governor Bullock purchased for the executive department strikes the hour of ten this morning Governor Gordon will open the bids which have been received for the Okefenokee swamp.

Nothing can be told positively as to the number of bids which will be made, as the bidders have elected to make it a waiting race and they are, as a rule, delaying until the last moment before they hand in their bids.

When the last effort was made to dispose of the swamp, the hour at which the bids must be in was fixed at midnight, and the consequence was that Governor Gordon found it impossible to obtain any sleep that night. It was the result of bitter experience which caused the hour for the present sale to be fixed in the morning.

The law requires that with each bid a deposit of \$5,000 shall be made. When the treasury closed yesterday Colonel Hardeman had in his possession \$15,000, which was the guarantee of three would-be purchasers.

Messrs. Little, of New Jersey, and Martin, of Michigan, are the two latest aspirants for the swamp. Both of these gentlemen were put to some trouble, owing to their having procured themselves with exchange on New York instead of cash.

Colonel Hardeman refused to accept the exchange, and both Mr. Little and Mr. Martin will be obliged to deposit their bills of exchange in one of Atlanta's banks, and procure either a certified check or the money.

A rumor was set out yesterday to the effect that Colonel Mark Hardeman would not effect the sale of the swamp on the ground that the legislature had given him the property. Since doing so, however, the legislature has presented the swamp to two other parties, and each beneficiary has failed to comply with requirements of the deed of gift.

Colonel Hardeman denied any intention of interfering in any way with the sale of the swamp.

At two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Augustus Y. Blackman died at the residence of Mr. William Cochran, on Jackson street.

Mr. Blackman was a son of Mr. J. P. Blackman, one of the pioneer citizens of Atlanta. Mr. J. P. Blackman died suddenly some time ago, and was buried at Cedarhurst.

Mr. Gus, Blackman has been ill for quite a while of consumption, and his death was not unexpected. The remains will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery at two o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday morning Mrs. James G. Wailes died at her home near West Peters street, leaving a fond husband and four little children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Wailes was the wife of Patrolman James G. Wailes, and had been for a long time a sufferer. Her youngest child is an infant two weeks old, and is not expected to live. Her life was one of Christian charity and virtue, and her death was very sad, and cast a gloom over the large circle of friends and acquaintances who knew and loved her. The remains will be taken to Forrest station today, where the interment will occur.

Death of Little Annie Bergstrom.

Little Annie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bergstrom, died at the residence of her parents yesterday. She was a sweet girl, and many friends sympathize with her parents in their sad loss. The funeral will occur at Trinity, at 4 p. m. today. The teachers and pupils of Trinity Sunday school are invited to attend in a body the funeral.

Death of a Child.

Little Sigmund Welch, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Welch, died of pneumonia resulting from measles, at the home of his parents, in Bellview street, yesterday. He was a bright little fellow, and his death is a sad blow to his parents.

A Small Blaze.

A defective flue caused an alarm of fire from No. 29 Calhoun street yesterday morning. The damage was slight, and the department made quick work of the fire. The foundation of the flue, which was torn out and destroyed.

The Lucky Men.

In the A. F. Pickert watch club on the new plan are:

No. 40.....in club 1  
No. 38.....in club 2  
No. 29.....in club 3

Call at the store and have the plan explained to you and see the watches.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers—Don't Fail to procure MRS. WINLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasant to the eye and to the taste gentle, yet effective in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Wreck of the Coastliner.

By malady disregarded is the dire penalty inflicted by nature for refusal to aid her in distress. The liver allowed to become congested, or to poison the blood with misdirected bile till jaundice ensues, is capable of the most serious mischief. Recently introduced is the start with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which eradicates malaria, kidney troubles, indigestion and rheumatism.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

The New Fast Line to Chicago.

The extension of the Monon route via Burgin, Ky., and Chattanooga opens up a short cut to Chicago and the Gulf of Mexico. The new route is a direct line through the heart of the Pullman vestibule built sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association, 321-3 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

The Kinest on Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfect Safety Vestibule Train, with sleeping, dining, and Pullman Car service between Cincinnati and Dayton. It is the only line running through the heart of the Pullman vestibule built sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

And the Only DIRECT LINE between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over a five miles of double track, and from its record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale every day.

That they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. D. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Chalk Talk Tonight.

Get your tickets early for Professor Scott's lecture at Trinity church tonight. It is great. He shows upon modern dude, and gives pictures beautiful and amusing from all scenes and countries. It is the best fine art lecture ever heard in Atlanta. He gives specimen from Turner and the old masters, and throws out before the audience faces of great authors and generals like Napoleon. Come and bring your boys and girls and enjoy a treat.

Take Seats Line for Europe.

Cable rates reduced to \$35 and upwards. B. D. Mann & Co., agents; Austin, Baldwin & Co., general agents, New York.

## HIS OTHER LEG.

## THE TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE OF AN OLD MAN YESTERDAY.

Robbed of One Leg Before He Has the Other Crushed by a Passing Train Yesterday Morning.

There was a terrible accident near the old rolling mill yesterday morning. A one-legged veteran was the victim.

Old Mr. Matthew Parker, a confederate veteran from Campbell county, has been living in the city for nearly a year, and a few days ago decided to leave Atlanta and go to Hall county, with his wife and children, where he hoped to earn a better living for himself and them.

Completing his arrangements yesterday, he started across the network of railroad tracks that extend from Bellwood to the carshed and beyond.

The wild jangle of the bells of the different trains bewildered him, and he did not notice the approach of the Rome express.

The accident was caused by this train, which came thundering down.

The old veteran was not paying much attention to the rumble and roar around him, and did not dream of any danger until he chanced to turn his head and saw the train approaching.

He jumped, but it was too late and the engine struck him, the cruel wheels passing over his unwarmed leg and crushing it to fragments.

He was picked up and carried into a store, where his wounds were examined by Dr. W. C. Fisher, who decided that amputation would be necessary.

The city ambulance was summoned and he was sent to his home in this street, outside the city limits. Drs. Fisher and J. C. Avery amputated the wounded limb.

They put him under the influence of anesthetics, but the shock was too much for the old veteran, and when the operation was completed and the surgeons attempted to awaken him, they found that he was pulseless.

He had died during the operation.

His wife was almost crazed with grief, and it required the attention of a physician to quiet her.

Friends and sympathizers came into the city, and applied to the Western and Atlantic authorities for assistance in burying the body, but they refused.

Kindly hands then took charge of the body, dressed and laid it out in the best way they could without the assistance of an undertaker, and as the old man had no means, it will require the benevolence of the charitable people of the city to secure him a decent burial.

When the fatal accident occurred Mr. Parker was returning from the United States court, where he had been summoned as a witness.

No inquest was held, and Dr. Avery, corner of Philon county, who was in attendance, gave no opinion of holding one, probably thinking that none was necessary.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Georgia Top Hat Manufacturing company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It may be of interest to dealers to interview this firm, as they are extensive manufacturers in this line of goods, and can offer some big inducements no doubt. They furnish a very fine illustrated catalogue by request.

Merchants of Georgia:

The above telegram is significant. Postel's flour pleases our people. As they grow more prosperous they demand better merchandise, ESPECIALLY TO EAT. Notice manufacturers guarantee. Every barrel contains nothing but pure wheat flour. Bises well, cooks light and flaky, and tastes sweet. Will ship small lots from Atlanta. Car lots direct to our firm will be shipped and billed by Ph. H. Postel Milling Company, Muscatine, Ill.

THE BEAUTIFUL

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

94 MILES SHORTER TO NEW ORLEANS.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO Harrodsburg, Shelbyville, Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, only 11 hours and 35 minutes CHATTAHOOGA TO CINCINNATI, making close connections north-bound for St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Canadian Points, New York, Boston, the North and East, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia.

SOUTH.

The only line Atlanta to Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and Shreveport, making direct connections without transfers to New Orleans, Austin, Texas; Mexico and California.

Shortest and quickest line to New Orleans, solid trains and through Pullman Boudoir sleepers making direct connections for Texas, Mexico and California.

Passengers ticketed and baggage checked through to destination.

For rates, correct county maps and full information, call at 15 Kimball House, S. E. Cor. E. & P. A. Atlanta, Ga. Steve Johnston, General Agent.

D. H. Mulvaney, Dir. Pass. Agt., Chattanooga Ten D. H. Edwards, G. P. & T. A., Cincinnati, O. C. C. Harvey, Vice Pres., Cincinnati, O. Feb 11-13.

Church's Improved

Alabastine,

FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

ONE CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Trade Supplied at Factory Prices.

A. F. TRIPPO,

Feb 23-24.

60 Decatur St., Atlanta.

## JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PERMANENT BOOKS), State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

P. J. KENNY

LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillinger PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Old, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagne. A large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

P. J. KENNY, 40 Decatur St. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TELEGRAM!

Have booked your order for ten thousand barrels flour, March shipment. Georgia trade seems more fully to appreciate superior goods. Guarantee every package. We make better flour every season.

PH. H. POSTEL MILL CO.

Merchants of Georgia:

The above telegram is significant. Postel's flour pleases our people. As they grow more prosperous they demand better merchandise, ESPECIALLY TO EAT. Notice manufacturers guarantee. Every barrel contains nothing but pure wheat flour. Bises well, cooks light and flaky, and tastes sweet. Will ship small lots from Atlanta. Car lots direct to our firm will be shipped and billed by Ph. H. Postel Milling Company, Muscatine, Ill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER, Sole Agents.

RAILROAD COMMISSION

TARIFFS.

SEND 15 CENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION JOB

Office and receive a copy of the classification of freight and passenger rates by the Georgia Railroad Commission revised to March 1st. This pamphlet will tell you the rate per 100 pounds to be charged by the railroads on any commodity, and is of great value to merchants.

THE BEAUTIFUL

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

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THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO Harrodsburg, Shelbyville, Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, only 11 hours and 35 minutes CHATTAHOOGA TO CINCINNATI, making close connections north-bound for St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Canadian Points, New York, Boston, the North and East, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia.

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ONE CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Trade Supplied at Factory Prices.

A. F. TRIPPO,

Feb 23-24.

60 Decatur St., Atlanta.

## CLOTHING.

Seasonable Specialties.

Black chevots have been so popular that this season I took extra care to get up the handsomest line in Atlanta. They are here in great shape.

Suits at \$10. Suits at \$13. Suits at \$16. Suits at \$20.

Stitched edge and bound, sacks and cutaways, long and short roll; stouts, longs and regulars. I believe it will pay you to examine them. I am sure it will pay me if you buy one.

George Muse, 38 Whitehall.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! 60,000 Trunks!

WE SHALL MANUFACTURE DURING THE YEAR 1890, WILL SELL CHEAPER

By far than any other southern manufacturer.

BARGAINS TO OFFER YOU!

ABE FOOT & BRO., 34 WHITEHALL STREET.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GRAND LOTTERY OF JUAREZ.

Under the Management of the Mexican International Banking Co., Incorporated by the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING will take place in public at the City of Juarez, formerly Paso del Norte, Mexico.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1890, under the personal supervision of General John S. Mosley and Mr. Camilo Arguelles, the former a gentleman of such prominence in the United States that his presence alone is sufficient guarantee to the public that the drawings will be held with strict honesty and fairness to all, and the latter the supervisor of the Mexican government is of equal standing and integrity.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$60,000. Only 60,000 Tickets. Only 60,000 Tickets. Whole tickets \$1. Half tickets 50c. Quarter tickets 25c. List of Prizes.

1 Prize of \$60,000 is.....\$60,000  
1 Prize of 10,000 is.....10,000  
1 Prize of 5,000 is.....5,000  
3 Prizes of 1,000 each are.....3,000  
20 Prizes of 500 each are.....10,000  
20 Prizes of 100 each are.....2,000  
200 Prizes of 50 each are.....10,000  
200 Prizes of 25 each are.....5,000

Approximation Prizes.  
100 Prizes of \$50 each are.....\$5,000  
100 Prizes of 30 each are.....3,000  
100 Prizes of 25 each are.....2,500

Terminations to be made by drawing.  
500 Terminations to be made by drawing of \$20 each are.....\$10,000  
500 Terminations to be made by drawing of \$10 each are.....\$5,000

1,914 Prizes amounting to.....\$125,979

The undersigned hereby certify that the Banco Nacional de Mexico, in Chihuahua, has on deposit from the Mexican International Banking company the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn in the Grand Lottery of Juarez.

We further certify that we will supervise all the arrangements, and in person manage and control all the drawings of this lottery, and that we are the same conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties.

JOHN S. MOSLEY, Commissioner. S. C. CAMILO ARGUELLES, Supervisor for the Government.

If any ticket drawing a prize is sent to the undersigned, its face value will be collected, and remitted to the owner thereof free of charge. Edg. J. Brown, President El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED.—For club rates, or any other information, write to the undersigned, stating your address clearly, with state, county, street and number. More rapid mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Mexican International Banking Co., City of Juarez, Mexico.

NOTICE.—Send remittances for tickets by ordinary letter containing money order, issued by all express companies, New York exchange, bank draft or postal note. Address all registered letters to Mexican International Banking Co., City of Juarez, Mexico.

PARTIES DESIRING INFORMATION ABOUT

21 Russell Street in Boston will apply to L. H. Broadworth, Jr., Secretary East Atlanta Land Co. office corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street.

made-d 3v

## CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Spring Stock

NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Our Tailoring Department CANNOT BE EXCELLED!

SUITS TO ORDER FROM \$25 TO \$60.

We have







## A "SNOWY COUGH."

By J. M. COONEY.

Many of the readers of this story will no doubt remember having read how Russian mothers bury their children in the snow to keep them warm while they were in church or on a visit. It was the remembrance of this story that was once the means of saving my

It was in the winter of '84 when I was at work on a ranch in northern Texas, about thirteen miles northwest from the town of Albany. The weather was unusually severe for that place and will long be remembered by the people in that section of the state.

I was supply foreman on Holstein's cattle, horse and sheep ranch, and my duties consisted in seeing that the sheepherders were well supplied with blankets and provisions for themselves, and plenty of fodder for the sheep in anticipation of sudden cold spells, or "northers," as they are called.

On the 24th of November I had been around all the sheep corals, four in number, and found everything to be all right. But it was not to be so long, for the next morning about ten o'clock, the snow began to fall heavily, and having a new man in charge of one of the herds, I thought it best to go out and see that he got the sheep back to shelter before it was too late. It took me until about twelve o'clock to find him, and when I did find him, he was in a bad fix. He had, contrary to my directions, taken the sheep about one and a half miles south of the sheep pens to graze, and when it began to snow, the sheep had simply turned their backs to the wind and began to drift further south.

As I saw how strong, sheep cannot be driven  
 As a snow storm, or even a hard shower  
 of rain and the knowledge that I was further  
 south of us I began to think of how to get them.  
 Heep to some shelter and thus save them.  
 Happily I remembered a steep bluff which  
 faced toward the south, which was a little  
 southwest from where we were, and about a  
 mile from the sheep. I went to the place  
 whose name was White, I went to the right of  
 the sheep, and by vigorously shaking our  
 "silickers," or oil coats, at them we managed  
 to turn their heads in the direction indicated.  
 In about half an hour we got them down be-  
 hind the bluff and they had all huddled up to-  
 gether in a warm place. I wasn't afraid of  
 their attacking us, run off.

I was riding a horse while White was afoot, but dismounting and taking my bridle over my arm, we commenced looking around for some old dead mesquite trees, which I knew we could catch to build a fire as the weather had become extremely cold. We found the trees, but while I was pulling an old limb out of the snow with one hand, holding the horse's bridle with the other, one end of it flew up and struck the horse on the nose, and he started back, and I fell backwards from my hand and starting off on a full gallop towards the ranch.

All this time it had been snowing heavily, and by this time there was about four inches of snow on the ground, so I thought it would be

We had only a limited supply of wood, just barely enough to keep a fire through the night so we contented ourselves with walking around to keep warm until night should come, when we intended to make a fire. We found but a little circle of ground, where we could build a fire without danger of its being put out.

Well, dark soon came, and with it the snow ceased falling, but an icy-cold wind began blowing from the north at the rate of about four miles an hour. But here we experienced our greatest disappointment. My horse in running off had carried off every match I possessed, along with my pipe and tobacco, which

"What are we going to do now," asked White, "freeze to death?"

"Not if we keep moving," I said. "Let's box a little and get warmed up, to begin on."

White was nothing loth, so we went at it, and after one of fifteen minutes we were thoroughly warmed up, but almost completely tired out.

"I'm going to sit down here and rest a little," said White, and after first brushing the snow off, he sat down on a large rock. He did not sit there long, however, but got up, chilled to the bone, and said:

"We must do something better than this." I

"We will freeze to death if this keeps up much longer."

"Yes," said White, "I'm too tired to keep walking all night to keep warm, suppose we each lie down beside a couple of sheep and see if we can keep warm that way."

All right," I said, "we can't do much worse than we are doing now, and if we get too cold we can get up again and try something else."

So we laid down, but it wasn't long before White woke up again, saying:

"I can't stand this any longer; I'm going to try and make it to the ranch."

"Well, I'm not," I said. "We can't make it through this snow and I'm not going to try."

He started off alone, but had not been gone long before he came back and said that it was too dark and everything looked so much alike he was afraid he'd get lost.

Here I happened to hear the end of a story I had read in the newspaper about a gang of school, about the Russian mothers digging a hole in the snow and after putting their children in the hole, leaped snow all around and over them, leaving only a hole over their faces for them to breathe through. I told White about it, but he said that was a story and not a fact. So I decided to try it, saying that the snow would melt from the warmth of our bodies and wet us through, thus putting us in a worse fix than we then

So finding a little gully, where the snow was five or six feet deep, we dug a hole about three feet deep and six feet long about four wide. Jumping into this we tramped about three feet deep at one end and shallowing up to about one foot in depth at the other. We then took our slickers off, and buttoning the two together laid one of them on the bottom of the hole, and laying down on it with our heads up and feet toward the other end, we began to dig. Pulling up we pulled the snow in on top of our feet and legs, packing it down close. After we finished this came the difficult part—cover-

ing our bodies. We laid down on our backs and with our hands scraped in the snow over us, after fifteen minutes lay in the position for about fifteen minutes, and then both dropped off to sleep at the same time.

It was about 7 o'clock next morning when the sheep started out to look for grass, waking us up as they passed, some walking or jumping over our heads. We were not allowed to get out of our tents during the night and we had to crawl out of our bed one at a time, pulling our slickers out after us. We went over to see how the sheep had fared during the night the first thing, and on reaching the bedding ground we saw a sight that has never been surpassed before. Scattered out on the snow, stiff in death, were eleven hundred of the finest

As the wind had blown on top of the night and the sheep were all in a huddle, I experienced no difficulty in getting the balance of the sheep (about 700) back to the pens and turning them into the fodder ricks to feed. After drinking a hot cup of coffee, which White prepared for me, I started for the ranch, leaving the preaching to the others. I was alone and cold and empty. Starting up a big fire in the first thoroughly warmed myself, and then set about getting a smoking-hot supper ready, and I knew the men would soon be in, thoroughly tired out and hungry.

At 10:30 the men came in and expressed great sympathy and much surprise to see me so

*LEGAL SALES.*  
Administrator's Sale.

[illegible]

**DISTRIBUTOR OF SALES.**

FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of writ of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1896, before the court house door of said county on Friday, Tuesday in April, 1896, within the legal term of sale, The undersigned, Josephine Woodruff, deceased, to wit: All the right and title of said deceased in and to certain lots of Atlanta, in land lot No. 20, in the 14th city of originally Henry county, now in Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of North street between Fillmore and Taylor streets, and running east along the north side of North street, running thence north along said Bell street twenty-five (25) feet; thence east thirty-five (35) feet; thence south twenty-five (25) feet; thence west along said Bell street twenty-five (25) feet; thence west along said North street twenty-five (25) feet; thence south along said North street thirty-five (35) feet to the beginning point; all the above paying debts and distributing. Terms cash.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,  
Administrator of the estate of  
Josephine Woodruff, deceased.

## Administrator's Sale

# Valuable Central Property

### Story C-Room House, No. 91 Ivy St.

**BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.**

**MORGAN, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE** of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, bearing date the 27th day of March, A.D., 1880, I, the undersigned, Clerk of said court, do hereby give notice that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of April, 1880, within the legal hours of said court, I will sell by public auction, to wit: One house and lot, known as No. 91 Ivy Street, in the city of Atlanta, containing one acre and twenty-two square feet of land, and ten feet south of Houston street, between the streets numbered and twenty-one and twenty-two, and extending westward to the lot owned by deGraveffred; thence along deGraveffred's line forty feet to Mrs. J. H. Deane; thence along Mrs. Wiley's line thirty feet to the corner of the lot owned by deGraveffred and twenty-six feet to Ivy street; thence north along Ivy street forty feet to the building now occupied by the Georgia Southern Railway Company, and thence eastward in and lot No. 21 of the 14th district of said city, known as the "Central Building," namely Henry, now Fulton county. Sold for the satisfaction and division among the heirs. Terms cash.

**EXECUTORS' SALE.**  
 GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE  
 of an order of the court of ordinary of said  
 county, granted at the February term, 1880, will  
 be sold, to wit: Lots 1 and 2, of the town and city  
 of 1880, within the legal hours of sale, the fol-  
 lowing property of the estate of William Pow-  
 ers, to wit: One lot in the town and city of  
 Atlanta, Ga., being the lot whereon William  
 Powers resided at the time of his death, situated  
 on the corner of the lot between the city and  
 street streets, fronting fifty (50) feet, more or  
 less, on West street, and extending back, with  
 the lot on which the Georgia Medical College and  
 a medical college lot, bounded north by  
 the street, west by property known as the G.  
 and O. lot, and south by the lot of the city and  
 street No. 2 of the same property; being the  
 same conveyed by N. B. Fowler, M. Mahoney and T.  
 H. Mahoney to the said William Powers, and his  
 heirs, by deed dated May 15, 1888, and recorded  
 in the office of the clerk of the said county, in  
 the purpose of paying debts of the said  
 estate: (Cash.)  
 HENRY R. POWERS, Executor.

[illegible]

## Administratrix Sale.

several months, eight per cent. interest.  
—**W. L. LAWLEY, Auctioneer.**  
—**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER GRANTED BY the Superior Court of the County of Wilkes, North Carolina, I will sell between the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday in April next, 1896, before me, the undersigned, the following property of Thomas Spencer, deceased, to-wit:—  
A certain tract of land lying and being county of Hall, state of Georgia, containing 167 acres and 16 square rods, more or less, of land lot (167) one hundred and sixty-one in the ninth district of said county of Hall, Georgia, as the same is more fully set forth in a plat made by M. P. Caldwell, Esq., in August, 1875, adjoining the land of C. C. Fildes and others, and the same being rights and privileges reserved. The said tract of land runs along said tract of land owned by said C. C. Fildes and others, and for division and sale to private parties.  
—**W. L. LAWLEY, Auctioneer.**

**Mt-Tues.** **NANCY SPENCER,** Administratrix.  
**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**

**JAMES FULTON County.**—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, at the December term, 1891, will be sold at the court house door of said county on the first day of March next, between the hours of nine o'clock and twelve noon, the following property of the estate of James Fulton, deceased, to-wit: one lot of eighty-three, in the 14th district of said county Georgia, commencing at a point on the W. side of Wolfe's well known road of street, and running south along the east base thereof; thence west 175 feet to the base of street fifty-four feet, thence east 175 feet to the base of street, thence north 58½ feet; thence west 175 feet to the bearing point. Sold for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate. Teste:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**HENRY WOLFE,**

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.**  
**REDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN**  
 Swift, late of DeKalb county, deceased, are  
 hereby notified to present their demands to the  
 undersigned according to law, and all persons in-  
 debted to said estate are required to make imme-  
 diate payment. March 1st, 1896.  
**THOS. L. SWIFT, Executor,**  
 18 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.  
 J. H. det-tus.

**Notice to Contractors.**  
 BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE  
 undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday,  
 2d, 1896, for the erection of a  
**FIVE-STORY OFFICE BUILDING**  
 on corner of Peachtree and Adams  
 Avenues. Plans and specifications can be seen at  
 the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta,  
 and copies of text of contract will be re-  
 ceived of the successful bidder.

M. C. KISAR, Atlanta, Ga.  
—Does there was

Over 53,000 Members. Over \$181,000,000 of Insurance in Force.  
\$25,000,000 saved to our Policy Holders in Nine Years. Death Claims Paid, Over \$7,600,000.

**Every Respect.**  
SEVEN THOUSAND dollars in cash assets for every ONE THOU-  
SAND of death liabilities.  
Easy payments with MAXIMUM limit.  
Average cost less than ONE-HALF that of "Old Line" HIGH  
RATE companies.  
Absolute security and Protection at LOWEST COST.  
Policies Incontestible and Non-Forfeitable, with a Cash Surrender  
value.  
No restriction as to Residence, Travel or Occupation.  
All honest claims paid PROMPTLY—no delay.

Premiums made for rates remain the same as at the age of entry.  
 Dividend for 1888 was 30½ per cent.  
 Every death loss for 1889 was paid before it was e.  
 Nearly \$2,000,000 paid in death losses last year.  
 Average cost to its policy holders for 1889 was \$17.14 on each  
 thousand insurance in force.  
 No man who really loves his wife and children would wish to leave  
 them destitute at his death; and ANY man even with limited salary or  
 wages can carry a policy in the  
**MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION**

"	55	9	85	2.75	33.00
"	60	12	65	3.70	44.40

Intermediate ages at proportionate costs.

Energetic, reliable agents wanted. For further information call on or address

**T. H. JONES, General Agent,**  
 No 2 Kimball House, Wall St., Atlanta Ga.  
 P. O. Box 224. Telephone 164.

March 2—Sun Tues Fri top outside col

## DOING BUSINESS IN ALL THE STATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH

ing it ever since, and should me I must get the same kind.

YOUNG MARRIED LADY—That is, I am a *Charter Oak*, but you must remember that twenty years is a long time, and improvements have been made since your mother got hers. This Range has the wonderful *Wire Sauce Oven Door*, which you have probably never seen. It is a great improvement, and makes the cooking so much more perfect.

YOUNG MARRIED LADY—Oh! I remember now. She spoke about that, but I can't understand why that should make it so much better than our old stove, as that was as good as it could be.

SALESMAN—That is, it is a great improvement, and makes the cooking so much more perfect. It takes every thing so much nicer, and the meats are not dried up like they are in the old stoves. The meats are so much better, and the cooking is so much more perfect. The meats are, and the natural juices of the meat, which makes it so appetizing, will all be retained. It is and the same with roast meats. Of course it is needless for me to speak of its other good qualities, as you will see them for yourself.

YOUNG MARRIED LADY—Well, of course, I will take it. Please have it put up as soon as you can, as we have no stove yet. We are just commencing housekeeping, you know.

Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges with *Wire Sauce Oven Doors*, are Manufactured by the *Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.*, and Sold by *WILLIAM B. BROWN, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.*

FORNICOPI & ELLIKURATH, Sole Agts., Atlanta, Ga.



